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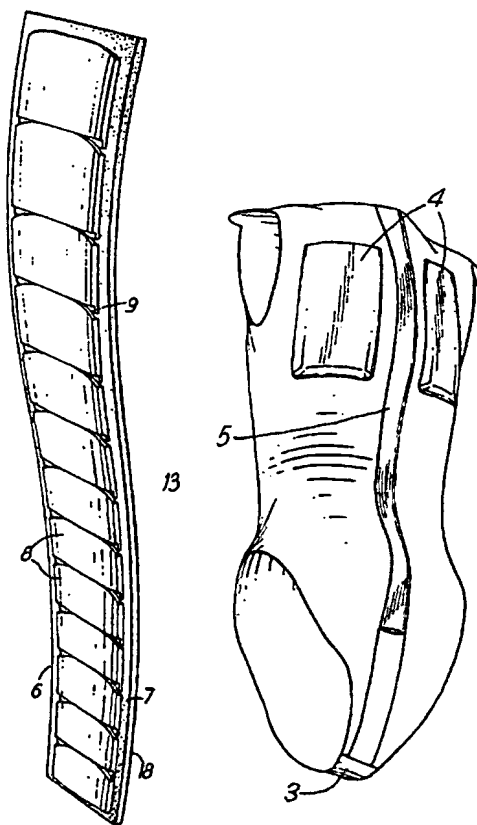
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(54) Title: IMPROVED BODY PROTECTOR

(57) Abstract

A body protector comprising a garment (figure 4) formed of a stretch-type material to provide a close fit about the trunk of a wearer is disclosed, the garment including means (5) for receiving and retaining an elongate segmented member (figure 7) in a position substantially along the median line of the dorsal panel of the garment, whereby the garment, when worn, holds the segmented member tightly against the spine of the wearer. The elongate segmented member comprises a generally linear array of segments (8) configured so as to allow said member to flex in the manner of a human spinal column.



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IMPROVED BODY PROTECTOR

This invention relates to body protectors for use in sport and medicine, and more particularly, but not exclusively, relates to protection of the spinal column
5 from trauma and excessive movement.

In many sports, particularly equestrian sports and other sports which place the participant in possibly perilous situations, such as motor cycle racing, there is a need to provide some form of protection in order
10 to reduce the likelihood of serious injury to the participants in the event of an accident. In recent years, the wearing of protective headgear has become commonplace in a wide variety of hazardous sports and activities, and it is well-known that the incidence of
15 cranial injuries resulting from accidents in such situations has consequently been much reduced. The acceptance of protective headgear by potential wearers has been greatly improved by advances in helmet design and construction, modern helmets being fabricated from
20 lightweight yet resilient plastics materials which provide excellent protection while remaining comfortable and unobtrusive to wear.

Unfortunately, with regard to body protection, there is still a great reluctance on the part of sports
25 participants to make use of existing body protection equipment. One of the reasons for this is that the presently available body protectors are unwieldy and cumbersome, and can restrict movement to such an extent that wearers actually increase their risk of injury as
30 a result of not being able to take evasive action in the event of an accident. The human spine is remarkably flexible, with the maximal segmental contributions for a particularly supple person being around:

35

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	1) Lumbar level	Flexion	60°
		Extension	35°
		Lateral flexion	20°
		Axial rotation	5°
5			
	ii) Thoracic level	Flexion	105°
		Extension	60°
		Lateral flexion	20°
		Axial rotation	35°
10			
	iii) Cervical level	Flexion	40°
		Extension	75°
		Lateral flexion	35°
		Axial rotation	90°
15			

This flexibility must be considered in order to provide a body protector which is comfortable to wear.

One type of body protector currently available consists essentially of two rigid structures: one across the back, and the other protecting the front of the wearer. Two similarly rigid pieces protect each arm. These pieces are stitched into pockets in a zipped jacket, which is then additionally secured with a waist band. Since it has been customary hitherto to use protective panels which are rigid, little flexibility is allowed, and this can have very dangerous consequences in situations where a degree of flexibility is essential in order to prevent accidents and injury. This is particularly relevant in equestrian activities, where a wide range of movement is vital in order for the rider to stay safely mounted in a variety of situations. Furthermore, since some currently available body protectors are not fitted with a gusset, they have a tendency to ride up the body of a wearer, causing discomfort and reducing the protection afforded. There is consequently a need for a body

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protector which provides effective protection while being both flexible and comfortable to wear.

According to one aspect of the present invention, there is provided a body protector comprising a garment
5 formed of a stretch-type material to provide a close fit about the trunk of a wearer, the garment including means for receiving and retaining an elongate segmented member in a position substantially along the median line of the dorsal panel of the garment, whereby said
10 garment, when worn, holds said segmented member tightly against the spine of the wearer.

Advantageously, the garment is also adapted to receive resilient shielding panels or the like which, in use, will be held against the body of the wearer in
15 order to afford additional protection against impact. In preferred embodiments, the garment is made of a durable elastic material, such as Lycra (Registered Trade Mark of DuPont), and may be provided with a zip or other type of fastening in order to allow the
20 garment to be put on with relative ease. The garment is advantageously provided with a gusset in order to keep the garment in place relative to the body of the wearer. In order to enhance the fit of the garment, a waist band may additionally be fitted. This waist
25 band, which may be provided with a velcro fastening means, will generally be made of the same material as the main body of the garment.

According to a further aspect of the present invention, there is provided a segmented member
30 comprising a generally linear array of segments configured so as to allow said member to flex in the manner of a human spinal column, and which member, in use, is held tightly against the spine of a wearer.

In preferred embodiments, the segments are mounted
35 on a resilient base, and are provided with interfaces in order to allow limited relative movement between

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adjacent segments, thus providing a controlled degree of flexibility in the assembly of segments as a whole. The base is advantageously provided with a laminate on the side opposite to that on which the segments are
5 mounted. This laminate is relatively harder to extend than to compress, and thus hinders over-extension of the segmented member while still allowing flexion. The resilient base may be fabricated from a material such as ethyl vinyl acetate foam. The segments may be
10 rigid, or may be inherently resilient, as for example when fabricated from a resilient shock-absorbing material such as ethyl vinyl acetate foam; such a material is preferably coated with a hard outer skin of for example polypropylene, carbon fibre or the like.

15 Alternatively, at least one of the segments may comprise an outer shell which is filled with fluid to a required pressure. In this embodiment, each such segment may enclose a number of interconnected chambers in communication with each other, for example in the
20 form of interconnected hexagonal cells. Such segments may be filled to different pressures in order to customise the fit of the segmented member to individual wearers, thereby enhancing comfort and safety by providing a close fit. Each such segment is
25 advantageously provided with a valve allowing wearers to adjust the fluid pressure in the segments themselves. Suitable fluids include air, water and fluid polymeric materials, e.g. silicones.

The segments may be attached to the base by way of
30 an adhesive such as neoprene contact spray adhesive.

Preferably, each segment is a generally rectangular lamella and is more rigid than the support onto which it is secured. For convenience, the geometry of the segments will be described herein in
35 relation to their orientation in use, i.e. when fitted over the spine of a person.

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over the spine of a person.

The upper and lower edges of each segment are preferably stepped in a generally complementary manner so that the upper edge of one segment can cooperate
5 with the stepped portion of the segment next above in the direction of the axis of the segmented device, e.g. by overriding the step; and so that the lower edge of said one segment can cooperate with the stepped portion of the segment next below it; this arrangement
10 generates limited flexibility within a vertical plane passing through the axis of the segmented member and orthogonal to the plane of the lamellae. Conveniently, the stepped portion at the lower edge of each segment provides a basal surface over which the undercut
15 portion of the upper edge of the segment next below it can ride. The overhanging section of the segment, generally at the upper edge of the segment, is preferably curved with a mean radius of curvature which is large relative to the axial height of the segment;
20 in this way it is possible for adjacent segments to pivot slightly against one another, thus generating limited flexibility in a plane passing through the axis of the segmented member and containing the plane of the lamellae. The adoption of a relatively rigid series of
25 lamellar segments mounted on a relatively resilient support provides a limited degree of flexibility helically about the axis of the segmented member.

By shaping and sizing the segments in an appropriate manner, the segmented member is capable of
30 flexing and extending in the manner of a human spine, but the limits of the flexion and extension are controlled and are generally arranged to be less than those of a natural human spine. This means that when the segmented member is inserted into the body
35 protector garment, the spine of the wearer is protected from movement beyond its natural range of flexion and

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extension, and consequently the risk of spinal column injury is diminished. By making the segments out of a tough and resilient material, the segmented member may also protect against trauma injuries caused by impact.

5 In certain embodiments, the segments are adjustable in size, allowing one size of body protector to fit a range of wearers.

Preferably, the dimensions of the lamellar segments, and in particular their height (i.e. in the
10 direction of the axis of the spine) are selected to permit greater flexibility in the upper and lower regions of the segmented member (and therefore the spine of the wearer) than in the middle region thereof.

For a better understanding of the present
15 invention, and in order to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference shall now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIGURE 1 shows the range of flexion and extension of the vertebral column;

20 FIGURE 2 shows the range of lateral flexion of the vertebral column;

FIGURE 3 is a front perspective view of a preferred body protector according to the present invention;

25 FIGURE 4 is a rear perspective view of the body protector of Figure 3;

FIGURE 5 is a schematic plan view of a segmented spine protector according to the present invention;

FIGURE 6 is a side elevation of the spine
30 protector of Figure 5;

FIGURE 7 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of spine protector constructed in accordance with the principles of Figures 5 and 6;

FIGURE 8 is an enlarged view of the upper portion
35 of the spine protector of Figure 7;

FIGURE 9 is a schematic side elevation of one of

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the upper segments, seen in the direction of arrows IX - IX of Figure 8; and

FIGURE 10 is a schematic end elevation of one of the upper segments, seen in the direction of arrows X - X of Figure 8.

With regard to Figures 1 and 2, it is apparent that the range of movement of the human spine is very extensive. Consequently, for a body protector to be comfortable to wear, it must allow a sufficiently wide range of movement. However, if the spine is forced to flex or extend beyond its natural range, serious injury is likely to result. It is therefore desirable for a body protector to prevent movement of the spine beyond these natural limits.

Figures 3 and 4 show a body stocking-type garment 1, which is made of a synthetic polymer yarn, e.g. Lycra (Registered Trade Mark of DuPont). The garment 1 is provided with a zip fastener 2, and has a gusset 3 which prevents the garment from riding up the body of the wearer when in use. Pockets 4 are provided to receive protective panels (not shown), and pocket 5 is provided to receive the segmented spine protector of Figures 5 to 7.

Figures 5 and 6 show schematically a spine protector 6 comprising a resilient foam base 7, provided with a laminate 18 on one side, and bearing segments 8 on the other. Each of the segments 8 is in the form of a generally rectangular lamella having stepped upper and lower edges, the step at the lower edge being overcut and that at the upper edge being undercut.

The segments 8 are sized and shaped in the manner shown which, by mimicking the relative sizes of the vertebrae of a human spine, allows the spine protector to flex and extend to the required degree, which will be just less than the natural limits of the human

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spine. The segments 8 abut one another at interfaces 9, which, along with the laminate 18, allow the spine protector to achieve a positive degree of curvature with ease, yet prevent an excessive degree of negative
5 curvature.

Figure 7 shows a perspective view of a preferred spine protector 6, constructed generally as indicated in Figures 5 and 6, in which the effect of the differently sized segments 8 in shaping the protector
10 in the manner of a human spine can be seen.

Figure 8 is an enlarged view of the upper part of the spine protector of Figure 7. Taken together with the schematic views of Figures 9 and 10, the geometry of the individual segments in the presently preferred
15 embodiment can better be appreciated.

The lower edge 11 of each segment is an overcut step section, and the upper edge 12 is an undercut step section. Stepped edge 11 provides a basal surface 13 over which portion 14 of the adjacent segment can ride
20 (see Figure 10. The edge 12 is curved as can be seen from Figures 7 and 8; the mean radius of curvature of the edge of step 14 is large compared to the axial height of the segment. It is also apparent that the curvature is greater at the outer regions 15, 15' than
25 at the central region 16. The thickness of the segment (i.e. perpendicular to the plane of the lamella) also varies across its width, as seen from Figures 8 and 9. The end face 17 of the overcut step portion 11 is linear.

30 Although the body protector of the present invention has been described with reference to sports protection, it is envisaged that the invention will find application in many other fields, such as orthopaedic surgery and the rehabilitation of victims
35 of spinal column injury, where spinal support and protection are needed.

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CLAIMS:

1. A segmented member comprising a generally linear array of segments configured so as to allow said member to flex in the manner of a human spinal column, and which member, in use, is held tightly against the spine of a wearer.
2. A segmented member as claimed in claim 1, wherein the segments are mounted on a resilient base, and are provided with interfaces which allow limited flexibility of the member.
3. A segmented member as claimed in claim 1 or 2, wherein the base is provided with a laminate on the side opposite to that on which the segments are attached, and which laminate is harder to extend than to compress.
4. A segmented member as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein the upper and lower edges of each segment are stepped in a generally complementary manner so that the upper edge of one segment can cooperate with the stepped portion of the segment next above in the direction of the axis of the segmented device and so that the lower edge of said one segment can cooperate with the stepped portion of the segment next below it.
5. A segmented member as claimed in claim 4, wherein the stepped portion at the lower edge of each segment provides a basal surface over which the undercut portion of the upper edge of the segment next below it can ride.
6. A segmented member as claimed in claim 4 or 5, wherein the overhanging section of each segment is curved with a mean radius of curvature which is large relative to the axial height of the segment.
7. A segmented member as claimed in claim 4, 5 or 6, wherein the dimensions of the lamellar segments

are selected to permit greater flexibility in the upper and lower regions of the segmented member than in the middle region thereof.

8. A segmented member as claimed in any
5 preceding claim, wherein at least one of the segments comprises a resilient shock-absorbing material coated with a hard outer skin.

9. A segmented member as claimed in any one of
10 claims 1 to 7, wherein at least one of the segments comprises an outer shell which is filled with fluid to a predetermined pressure.

10. A segmented member as claimed in claim 9,
wherein said outer shell encloses a number of inter-communicating chambers.

15 11. A segmented member as claimed in claim 9 or 10, wherein said at least one segment is provided with a valve allowing control of the fluid pressure in the segment.

12. A body protector comprising a garment formed
20 of a stretch-type material to provide a close fit about the trunk of a wearer, the garment including means for receiving and retaining an elongate segmented member in a position substantially along the median line of the dorsal panel of the garment, whereby said garment, when
25 worn, holds said segmented member tightly against the spine of the wearer.

13. A body protector as claimed in claim 12,
wherein the garment is additionally adapted to receive resilient shielding panels.

30 14. A body protector as claimed in claim 12 or 13, wherein the garment is provided with a gusset.

15. A body protector as claimed in claim 12,
which is fitted with a segmented member as claimed in claim 1.

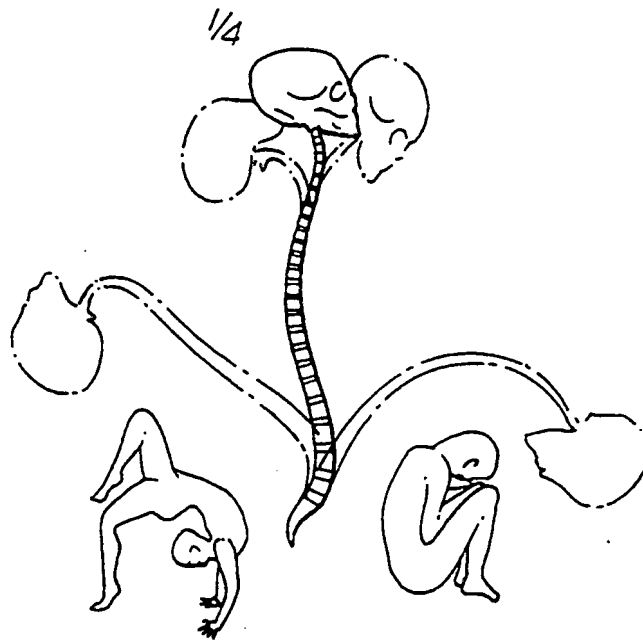


Fig.1

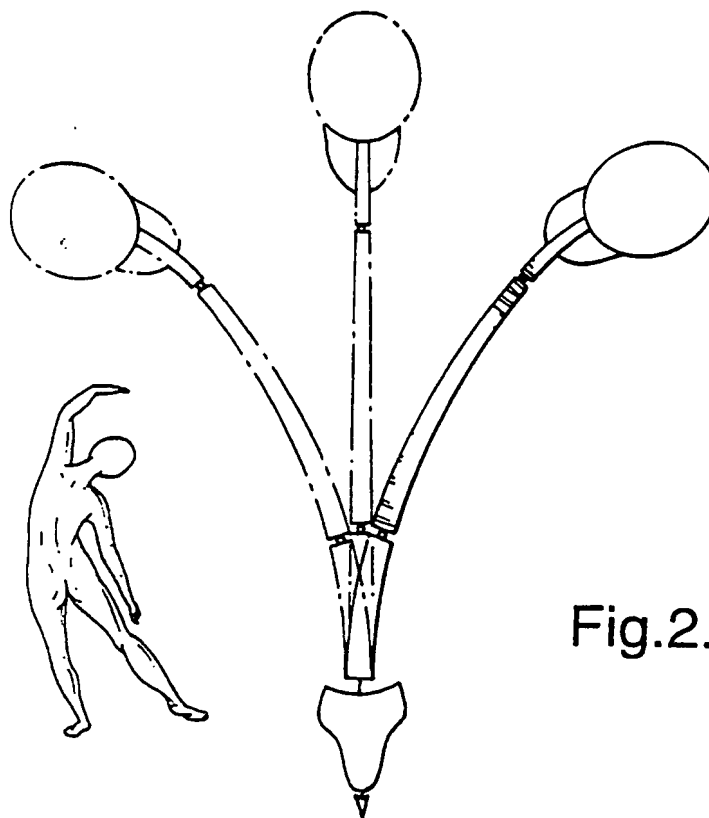
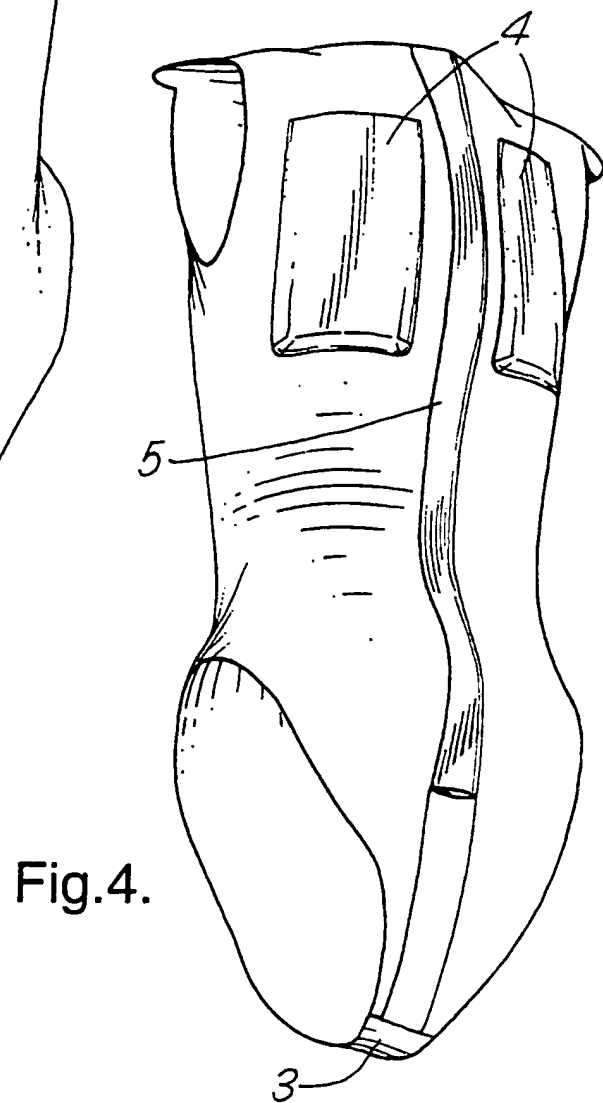
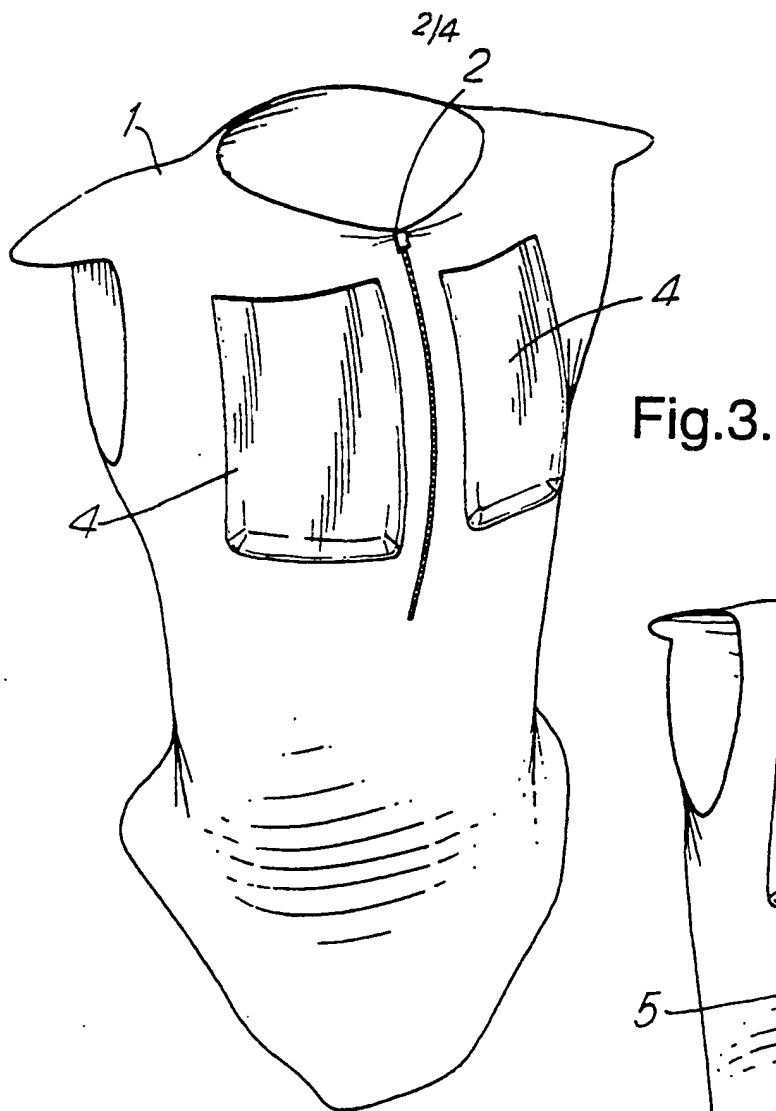
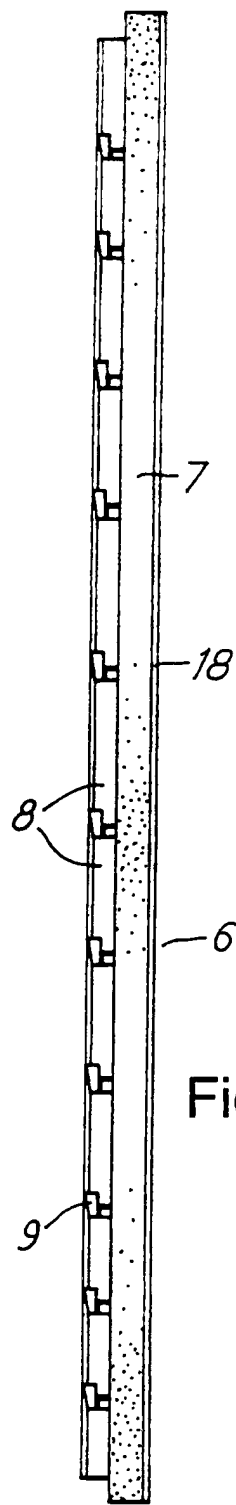
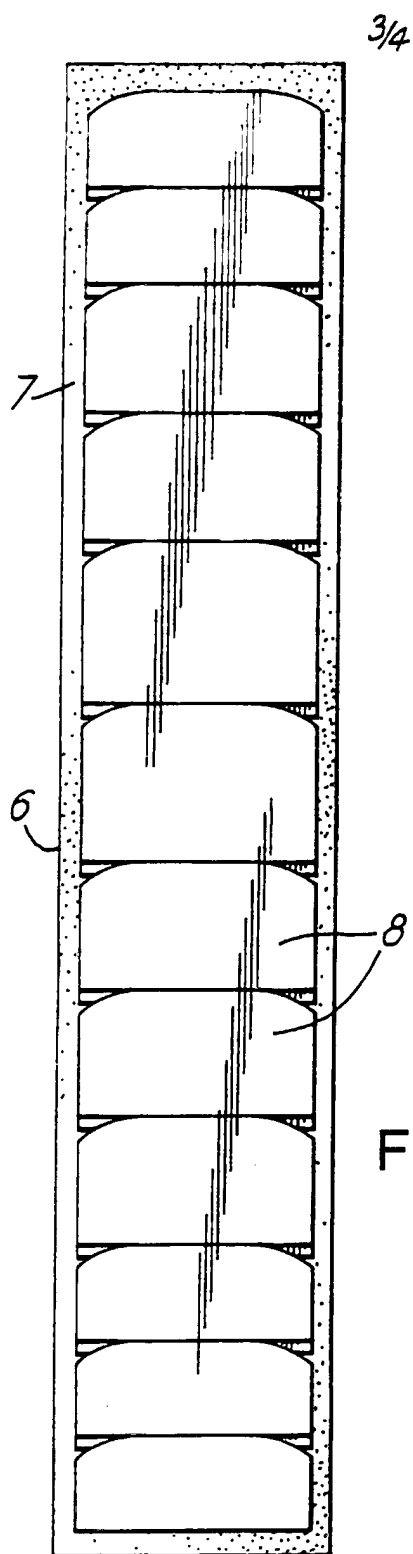
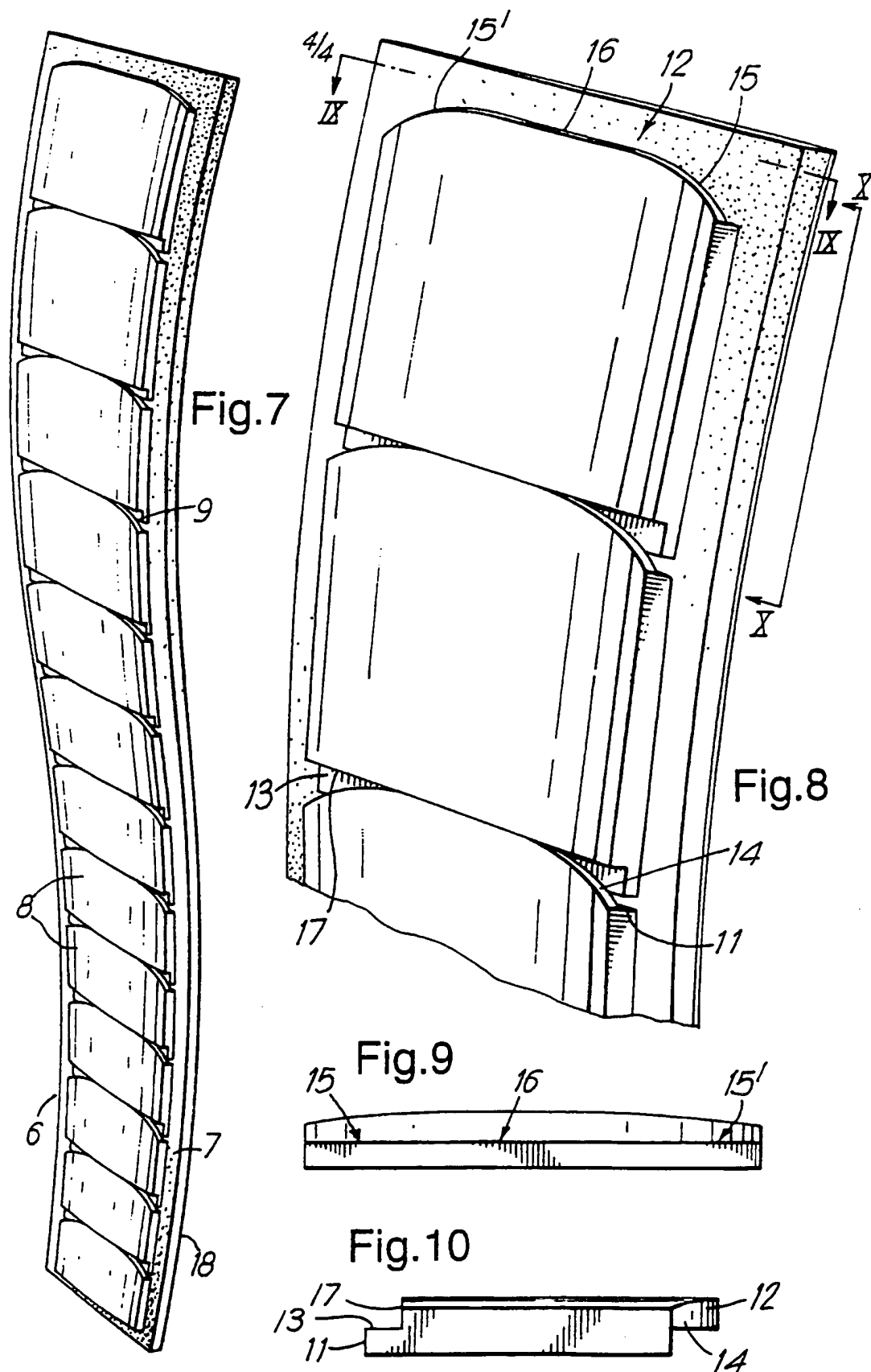


Fig.2.







INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat. Application No.
PCT/GB 94/00972

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 5 A41D13/00 A61F5/02

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC.

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 5 A41D A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 436 788 (HEIN GERICKE) 25 March 1992 see the whole document ---	1,2,4-7
X	GB,A,2 249 942 (THOMSON) 27 May 1992 see the whole document ---	1,2,12
A	EP,A,0 454 402 (MILLER) 30 October 1991 see abstract; figure 1 ---	12
A	US,A,4 820 221 (AUBREY) 11 April 1989 see abstract; figure 4 -----	12

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Information on patent family members

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-0436788	17-07-91	DE-A- 3935828 US-A- 5140995	02-05-91 25-08-92
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